The LADIES MAGAZINE.

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Continuation of the History *of* ENGLAND, *By* Question *and* Answer.

A. Yes, *May* 21, 1662, he espoused *Catherine*, Daughter to Don *Juan* IV. King of *Portugal*. That Princess had, for her Portion, two Millions of Crusades, or about 300,000 *l.* Sterling, the City of *Tangier*, and the Island of *Bombay* in the *East-Indies*. She was born at *Villa Vicioja*, the 14th of *November*, 1638.

Q. Did *Charles* leave any Children?

A. Yes; several of both Sexes, but all illegitimate.

Q. Pray give an Account of them?

A. By Mrs. *Lucy Walters*, (or *Barlow*) he had *James Scot*, afterwards created Duke of *Monmouth*: By *Elizabeth* Viscountess *Shannon*, *Charlotte-Jemmia*, *Henrietta-Maria*: By Mrs. *Catherine Peggy*, *Charles Fitz-Charles*, commonly called *Don Carlos*, created Earl of *Plymouth*: By *Barbara* Dutchess of *Cleveland*, *Charles Fitz-Roy*, created Duke of *Southampton*, *Henry Fitz-Roy*, created Duke of *Grafton*, *George Fitz-Roy* Duke of *Northumberland*, *Anne Fitz-Roy*, *Charlotte*, married to the Earl of *Litchfield*, and *Barbara*: By Mrs. *Helleb Gwyn*, he had *Charles Beauclerc* Duke of *St. Albans*, and another Son named *James*, who died young: *Louisa Querouaille*, a Lady of *Bretagne*, created Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, brought him *Charles Lenox* Duke of *Richmond*; and by Mrs. *Mary Davis*, he had *Mary Tudor*, marry'd to *Francis*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Derwentwater*.

Q. Was there not some Suspicion that the King had been poison'd?

A. Yes; for when his Body was open'd, there was not Time sufficient allow'd for making exact Observations on his Stomach and Bowels; a few Hours after his Death, his Body emitted so offensive a Smell, that the Persons present could hardly bear the Room, a Circumstance very extraordinary in one of so healthy and vigorous a Constitution, and which was no Ways the Consequence of an Apoplexy. However, I must observe, that few Princes die suddenly, but immediately the World is apt to ascribe their Death to foul Play, especially if the Time and Manner of it happen to be attended with unusual Circumstances.

Q. What other remarkable Particulars happened in this Reign?

A. The Bodies of *Cromwell*, *Bagshaw*, &c. were taken out of their Graves, and hung at *Tyburn*. In 1660, the Royal Society was founded. In 1683, there

there was a violent Froſt in *England*; and the Year before, King *Charles* received two Ambaſſadors from the King of *Fez* and *Morocco*, and the other from the King of *Bantam*.

JAMES II. XLVIIth *King of* England.

And Fourth of *Great-Britain*.

From 1685, to 1688.

Q. WHO ſucceeded King *Charles* II?

A. The Duke of *York* his Brother, called King *James* the IId of *England*, and VIIth of *Scotland*. This Prince was born at *St. James*'s, *October* the 14th 1633, proclaimed King the 6th of of *February*, 1685, and crown'd the 23d of *April*, 1685. Few Monarchs have aſcended the Throne with greater Acclamations of the People than he.

Q. Did not he enjoy ſome conſiderable Poſt under the King his Brother?

A. Yes; that of Lord High Admiral of *England*, in which Capacity he had commanded the *Engliſh* Fleet in the *Dutch* Wars.

Q. What did King *James* in the Beginning of his Reign?

A. He ſummoned two Parliaments, the one to meet in *England*, the other in *Scotland*, who granted him all his Demands; that of *Scotland* annexing the Duty of the Exciſe to the Crown for ever, and giving a Subſidy of 260,000 *l.* Sterling. The *Engliſh* Parliament granted the King an annual Revenue of upwards of 2,000,000 *l.* Sterling. *Titus Oates* and *Thomas Dangerfield* were cruelly whip'd, on Account of their Depoſitions with Regard to the *Popiſh* Plots, and the latter loſt his Life on that Occaſion.

Q. Did not a Faction endeavour to ruffle theſe happy Beginnings?

A. The Duke of *Monmouth* returning from the *Low Countries*, whither he had been baniſh'd, landed at, and was received in the little Town of *Lime* in *Dorſetſhire*, the 11th of *June*, 1685, at the Head of eighty Men only.

Q. What Declaration did he publiſh in Juſtification of his Conduct?

A. That the ſole Motive of his taking up Arms, was to maintain the Proteſtant Religion, which King *James* (whom he ſtiled only Duke of *York*) intended to extirpate. He declared beſides, that his Mother had been lawfully married to King *Charles* II.

Q. Did he ſucceed in his raſh Enterpriſe?

A. The Duke advanced to *Axminſter*, and from thence to *Taunton*, where he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King, by the Stile and Title of *James* II. He again march'd out, and came near *Bridgewater*, where the King's Forces, commanded by the Earl of *Feverſham*, coming up with him, he was defeated. The Duke, two Days after the Battle, was found covered with Fern in a Ditch, in order to conceal himſelf, and having only ſome Peaſcods in his Pocket, which probably had been his only Food for two Days. Being taken Priſoner he was carry'd to the *Tower*.

Q. What befel him afterwards?

A. The King being of Opinion, that it would be neceſſary for him to ſacrifice the Duke to his Security, gave Orders himſelf for his Execution; which was done the 15th of *July*, 1685.

A. Was he the only Perſon who had taken up Arms againſt the King?

A. The Earl of *Argyle* ſailing from *Holland* the 20th of *May*, landed in *Scotland*, which Kingdom he imagined would riſe in his Favour; but he was ſoon abandon'd univerſally, and being taken, loſt his Head at *Edinburgh*, the 30th of *June* of the ſame Year.

Q. Did the Execution end here?

A. No; and thoſe which follow'd were as barbarous as had been known in any Age, if we conſider the Inability of the poor Victims to do Miſchief. The firſt who fell under the bloody Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferies, was Mrs *Alicia Liſle*, a Gentlewoman above eighty Years old, and Widow of the Lord *Liſle*, one of the Judges of *Charles* I. She was try'd for concealing Mr. *Hicks*, a Preſbyterian Miniſter of the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Party, and *Richard Nelthorp*; (the latter being a Foreigner, and the former in no Proclamation) the Jury brought her in three Times *Not Guilty*; however, at laſt *Jefferies*'s Threats prevailed ſo far, that ſhe was found guilty, and beheaded. But not to deſcend to Particulars; *Jefferies* cauſed 20 to be executed at *Dorcheſter*; 80 at *Exeter*; and ſeveral in other Places; he condemning above 500 Perſons, whereof 239 (according to the moſt modeſt Calculation) were executed; and their Quarters ſet up in the principal Places and Roads about the Country, to the great Annoyance of Paſſengers. In *London*, *Elizabeth Gaunt* was burnt, for having aſſiſted one of *Monmouth*'s Adherents in making his Eſcape. I omit, for fear of tiring the Reader, a great many other barbarous Actions committed by him.

Q. Was he the only Inſtrument in thoſe Barbarities?

A. Colonel *Kirk* likewiſe play'd the Butcher among theſe miſerable Creatures: For coming to *Taunton* after the Defeat, he cauſed 90 Men to be hang'd there, with Pipes playing, Drums beating, and Trumpets ſounding; he making Sport at their Execution. But another Action perpetrated by this *Kirk* is almoſt incredible. A young Woman throwing herſelf at his Feet, and interceeding for her Brother's Life, he perſuaded her to proſtitute herſelf to him; promiſing, on this Condition, that her Petition would be granted. But after he had ſatisfied his brutal Luſt, he had the Cruelty to carry the young Woman to the Window, whence ſhe ſaw her Brother hanging upon the Sign-Poſt of the Houſe where he

(To be continued.)

CONTINUATION *of the Hiſtory of* Maſaniello *the* Fiſherman *of* NAPLES.

was the Prior gone, when the furious Rabble ſurprized the Place; and burſting the Gates open, ruſhed into the Monaſtery, ſtripping and examining every Room and Corner of it one after another. Don *Pepe* being now, though too late, ſenſible of his Miſtake, and of the Danger that threatened him, ſecreted himſelf in the moſt retired Part of the Monaſtery, from whence he wrote a Letter to the Viceroy, informing him with the Straights he was put to, requeſting his Excellency, to command a Cannon or two to be fired without ſhot upon the Mob, to frighten them, and make them diſperſe, whilſt he ſhou d attempt an Eſcape. This Letter he delivered into the Hands of a ſecular Prieſt, a Confidant of his, promiſing him a great Reward, if he could but convey it to the Caſtle. But as ill Luck would have it, the Prieſt was ſtopt as he was going out, and ſtrictly ſearched by the Rabble; who finding the Letter in one of his Shoes, diſpatch'd him on the Spot and went in queſt of *Caraffa*, who they were now poſitively aſſured was within. This unfortunate Man, ſeeing himſelf ſo cloſely purſued, and knowing that the greateſt Favour he could expect from the unmerciful Populace, was preſent Death, reſolved to make another puſh for his Life: And to this Purpoſe, having firſt changed his Habit, he threw himſelf out of a Back-Window, from whence he ſtole into a Houſe hard by the Convent, and hid himſelf under a Bed. But his Reprieve was very ſhort; for, whether he was ſeen to go in, or whether (as ſome ſay, and is very likely) a Woman that lived there, diſcovered him to the People, in hopes of a Recompence, he was ſoon found out by the Mob, and draged into the Street; where after he was cover'd with Wounds, one *Michael de Sanctus*, a Butcher's Son, cut off his Head with a chopping Knife.

The Joy of the Rabble was as great upon this Occaſion, as if they had obtained ſome ſignal Victory. They fixed the Head of *Caraffa* upon a Pike, and bore it in Triumph to the Market-place, (the Body being dragg'd through the Kenneis after it) crying as they went along, 'Thus may all they periſh that are Traytors to the moſt faithful People.' The Head was preſented to *Maſaniello*; who taking it into one Hand, and ſtriking it ſeveral Times with a Cane he held in the other, made a Speech to it, wherein he upbraded *Caraffa* with the Pride and Cruelty which he had ſhewn upon ſeveral Occaſions, as though he had been ſtill living. This ill-judg'd Reproof being ended, *Maſaniello* ordered the Heads of all the Banditti, which were taken in *Santa Maria de la Nova*, and other Monaſteries, to be fixed upon Poles in the Market-place, with thoſe that were expoſed there already; but the Head of *Caraffa*, he commanded to be incloſ'd in an Iron Grate; and together with the Foot that kick'd the Archbiſhop in the Proceſſion already mentioned, to be nailed to a Poſt erected for that Purpoſe, without the Gate of St. *Genaro*, facing the Duke of *Mataloni*'s Palace, with this Inſcription underneath:

Don *PEPE CARAFFA*,

REBEL to his COUNTRY,

And *Traytor* to the moſt faithful People.

This Tragical Adventure made different Impreſſion upon the Minds of thoſe who were Witneſſes of it. The People beheld it with unſpeakable Pleaſure and Satisfaction; but the Nobles were equally ſtruck with Fear and Horror at the Thought of it; they knew not what to think, or what to expect, after ſuch a terrible Example had been made of one of their Order, who at other Times uſed to make the whole City, nay the very Kingdom, tremble at his Name; and what added ſtill more to their Sorrows was, that ſince the Diſcovery of the Banditti's Plot, the better Sort of Citizens, who as yet had had no Hand in the Tumult, began to riſe in Arms, and joined themſelves to the Rabble. The Viceroy indeed, put a more favourable Conſtruction upon this Event; and was even of Opinion, that the Conſequence would undoubtedly turn to the Advantage of *Spain*. He ſuppoſed the People were ſo wholly taken up in wreaking their Hatred and their Rage upon the Nobility, that they would of Courſe drop their firſt Deſign, and make no farther Incroachments upon the Sovereign Authority; and that the Rupture, which the Death of Don *Pepe Caraffa* would certainly occaſion between the Nobles and the Commons, would reduce them to the Neceſſity of chuſing the King of *Spain* for Umpire of their Differences; who had been heretofore equally the Averſion of both theſe Orders of the State. From all which he drew this Concluſion, that in Caſe one of the Factions ſhould declare itſelf, againſt the King of *Spain*, the other in Oppoſition would ſtick by him; and conſequently could not loſe the Whole, ſo long as one half ſhould be on his Side.

Whilſt the Viceroy was making theſe political Reflections, *Maſaniello*, from his Tribunal in the Market-place, inviron'd with Heads and bloody Carcaſſes, was thundering againſt the Nobility; and not ſatisfied with the Death of *Caraffa*, he iſſued out a Proclamation, whereby he declared the Duke of *Mataloni*, an Enemy to the moſt faithful People; promiſing a Reward of thirty Thouſand Crowns, with the Ranſom of one hundred and fifty Outlaws, for the apprehending of him. As the Fiſherman was grown very diffident and ſuſpicious ſince the late Diſcovery of the Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, he was fully perſuaded that it had been concerted by, or at leaſt, carried on with the Conſent and Approbation of the Viceroy; and therefore he determined to reduce him to ſuch Streights, as ſhould at once revenge him, and force the Viceroy to accept of whatever Conditions he ſhould think fit to impoſe upon him; but at the ſame Time took all poſſible Precautions, to ſcreen himſelf from the Reſentment and Artifices of the Nobility, againſt which he thought he could not be too well fortify'd. To this End he publiſhed an Order, 'prohibiting upon Pain of Death and Firing, to convey, or cauſe to be convey'd any Proviſion or Victuals of any Kind whatſoever into the Caſtle,' where the Viceroy was in a Manner impriſoned, with the Dutcheſs his Wife, the collateral Council, and the Council of State, and the major Part of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom; and as if he deſigned to make them periſh with Thirſt as well as Hunger, he cauſed all the Aqueducts to be cut off that uſed to ſerve for the Conveyance of Water to the Caſtle. To this Order he added ſeveral others, commanding upon Pain of Death and Firing, that all the Nobles who reſided in the City, ſhould deliver up their Arms into the Cuſtody of certain Officers appointed for that Purpoſe; that the City Gates ſhould be all ſhut up, and no Body ſuffered to paſs or repaſs, without a ſpecial Order from the General: That diligent Search ſhould be made after the Banditti, who were concealed in *Naples*; and that in order to prevent them from making any Attempt in the Night Time, great Piles of Faggots and Stubble ſhould be burnt in all the Streets and publick Places; that all the Windows throughout the City and Suburbs ſhould be illuminated, and the People be up in Arms.

All

All these Orders were as punctually and as assiduously executed, as the great Sultan's Commands are in *Constantinople*. The Blood of *Caraffa* had so prodigiously strengthened the Fisherman's Authority, that commanding and being obey'd, were to him but one and the same Thing; for, what the People did out of Love to their Chief, the Nobles did thro' Fear of him. So that he had no sooner issued his Orders, but in an Instant all the Houses in *Naples*, as well those of Noblemen as others, put up Lights in their Windows; whose Loads of Timber, and other combustible Materials were piled up, and set on fire in every Street and Corner; and the Night was soon changed into bright Day. The other Orders were all obey'd with equal Exactness and Celerity. But nothing more evidently discovers how much Deference was paid to the Commands of *Masaniello* than the Strictness with which another Order of his was universally complied with, injoining under severe Penalty, all Persons of what Rank or Dignity soever, to walk in Cuerpo, or without upper Garments, for fear any disguised or suspected Persons should conceal any Arms under them. This Order was no sooner published, but Men of all Professions, as well Laicks as Ecclesiasticks, such as Gentlemen of the Long-Robe, Magistrates, Priests, Judges, Bishops, Canons, and Dignitaries of the Cathedral Churches, all appeared in the Streets in this ridiculous and indecent Manner. Nay the very Purple of the Cardinals *Trivultio* and *Filomarino*, was obliged to submit itself to the Ordinance of a Retailer of Fish. But what is yet most extraordinary, even the Women were enjoin'd by this Order to wear no Tails to their Gowns, nor come Abroad without having their Petticoats tuck'd up above their Knees; it having been discover'd, that several Men had disguised themselves in Womens Apparel, for the more secret Conveyance of Arms to the Outlaws, and other Enemies to the People.

Masaniello having issued out these seasonable Orders, and put in Practice all other necessary Expedients, to prevent the Nobility or the Outlaws, from executing any Design they might have formed; he dispatch'd Couriers to several Parts of the Country, and to most of the Towns and Villages round about; ordering them to send the choicest of their Men well arm'd for the Defence of the City and Suburbs. All obey'd, and vast Numbers soon flock'd from all the adjacent Places, in order to list themselves under the Fisherman's Banners. In short so great was the Peoples Regard for him, and so prevailing the Terror which he struck into the Hearts of the Nobility, by the severe Example he had made of *Caraffa*; that whilst the former were flying to execute the Commands of their Leader, the latter were so far from opposing them, that excepting those who had retired to *Castelnovo* with the Viceroy, they had for the most Part, intrenched themselves within their own Country Seats, waiting under the most dismal Apprehensions the Issue of this grand Affair.

July 11. The Viceroy seeing that *Masaniello* treated with him Sword in Hand, and apprehending that the Storm which had so long hung over his Head, would at last burst upon him and overwhelm him, resolved upon any Terms to conclude the Treaty of Accommodation; not doubting but Time and Policy would furnish him with an Opportunity of breaking any Engagements that should prove a Prejudice to his own, or the Interests of *Spain*. But to effect it with Success, he judged it expedient to remove first of all the Suspicion which the People had of his keeping a Correspondence with the Conspirators; and to this End he writ a Letter to the Archbishop, wherein he disclaimed his having any Part in the late Conspiracy, protesting his utmost Abhorrence of it, and promising to deliver up in the Peoples Hands, as many of the Banditti as he should lay hold of. He concluded with assuring his Eminence, that he had nothing so much at Heart as the Peace of the City, and the good of the People; and therefore intreated him to finish the Treaty as soon as possible.

This Letter which the Archbishop shewed to *Masaniello*, had its desired Effect. The People began to believe the Viceroy was innocent, and abated very much of their Rage and Insolence. But his Excellency willing to give them still a more authentick Testimony of the Sincerity of his Intentions, issued out an Order, commanding upon Pain of Death all the Banditti that were in the City and Subburbs to depart instantly; and proscribing all Persons that should harbour or conceal them in their Habitations.

Thus the Treaty which had been interrupted by so many different and unlucky Accidents, was now in a fair Way of being brought to a happy Conclusion, through the Archbishop's Care, or rather the Subtilty and Craft of *Genovino*. This old Fox, who though a sworn Enemy to the Government, had still more Ambition in him than Animosity, wavered almost as soon as he engaged himself in the Sedition; for whether, as is usual with most Heads of Factions, he joined himself to the Malecontents, only in Hopes of enriching himself with the Spoils of the State, or whether he did not think it safe, to trust to the Humours of an inconstant Rabble, he had not been long near *Masaniello's* Person, as his Counsellor, before he listened to the secret Promises the Viceroy made him of Favour and Preferment. The Viceroy having made sure of him, he carried on his Intrigues with the greatest Efficacy, insomuch as he had always protested an inveterate Aversion to the *Spaniards*; and having according to the Instructions given him by the Duke of *Arcos*, fomented the Misunderstanding between the Nobles and the Commons, he now managed, with great Art and Dexterity, the Treaty of Accommodation in favour of the *Spanish* Court. But more of this hereafter.

Whilst the Archbishop and *Genovino* were putting the last Hand to the Capitulations, another Accident happened that had like to have frustrated their Labour, and broken off the Treaty; so true it is, that the most critical Interval of Time, is that which is taken up in capitulating. The Galleys of *Naples* being discerned at the Peak of *Posillipo*, which is at no great Distance from the City, the People immediately took the Alarm, suspecting they were freighted with Troops, and had been sent for on Purpose by the Viceroy. But the Archbishop being inform'd of their Fears, and knowing of what ill Consequence it would be to give the People Umbrage at this Juncture, writ to the Viceroy, desiring his Excellency to order the Galleys to keep out at Sea, and not to enter the Harbour till the Treaty should be finished, and the Distractions brought to a Period. The Viceroy very much approved the Archbishop's Advice; whereby he enjoined the Commander not to make for the Harbour, but to do in all Things as *Masaniello* should require. As soon as *Doria* had received this Order, he sent one of his Officers to pay his Respects to *Masaniello*, and to receive his Commands; upon which the General signified his Pleasure that he might ride at Anchor within a Mile of the Port, provided he suffered none of his Men to come ashore. The People were wonderfully pleased with this Proceeding of the Viceroy, who hereby entirely removed the Suspicion which the sudden Arrival of the Galleys might justly create in them. The

(To be be continued.)

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

LIBERTY *deſtroyed by* Corruption.

THE Roman Virtue and the Roman Liberty expired together; Tyranny and Corruption came upon them almoſt Hand in Hand; and Pliny acquainted Trajan, that all his Predeceſſors, except Nerva, and one or two more, ſt died how to debauch their People, and how to baniſh all Virtue, by introducing all Vices. Monſieur Bayle tells us of a great Traveller, who being rallied upon his rambling Diſpoſition, anſwered, That he would ceaſe travelling, as ſoon as ever he could find a Country where Power and Credit were in the Hands of honeſt Men, and Preferments went by Merit. Upon which one of the Company replied, Nay then, you will infallibly die travelling. Where Bribery is practiſed, it's a Thouſand to one but Miſchief is intended; and the more Bribery, the more Miſchief: Therefore, this ought to be perpetually in the Mind of every honeſt Engliſhman; becauſe, where Corruption and publick Crimes are not carefully oppoſed, and ſeverely puniſhed, neither Liberty nor Security can poſſibly ſubſiſt. The Idea of this Liberty is what bellows a conſcious Pride in the Breaſt of every Briton; but this is the very Height of Fallacy: Indeed, that Conſtitution which has exiſted among us for more than ſeven Centuries, was the Reſult of thoſe free and honeſt Diſpoſitions, which inſpired our Saxon Anceſtors with Valour in the Field, and Probity in Council; it was founded on the nobleſt Motives, the Happineſs of the whole Community: Tho' it has received many violent Shocks, its Baſis was too firm to be deſtroy'd; it ſtill ſhews its primitive Strength; but what open Force could not ſhake, private Artifice has almoſt effected: For our Liberty is little more than nominal, we are the Slaves of Corruption, are bought and ſold at Pleaſure, and are chiefly conducive to our own Deſtruction.

Cicero, talking of the Roman Senate, then awed by Power, or governed by Avarice, ſays, *Aut aſſentiendum eſt nulla cum gravitate paucis, aut fruſtra diſſentiendum*; meaning, that they muſt either baſely vote with Craſſus and Cæſar, or vote againſt them to no Purpoſe: Theſe great Men did not ſeek Power, or uſe it, to do Good to their Country, which is the End of Power; but to themſelves, which is the Abuſe of it; and it is to be obſerved, that where Government is degenerated into Jobbing, it quickly runs into Tyranny and Diſſolution.

From the REMEMBRANCER,

Of Government, *and upon what our* Freedom *depends.*

THERE is nothing in which the Generality of Mankind are ſo much miſtaken, as when they talk of Government: The different Effects of it are obvious to every one; but few can trace its Cauſes: Moſt Men, having indigeſted Ideas of the Nature of it, attribute all publick Miſcarriages to the Corruption of Mankind: They think the whole Maſs infected; that it is impoſſible to make any Reformation; and ſo ſubmit patiently to their Country's Calamities, or elſe ſhare in the Spoil: Whereas Complaints of this Kind are as old as the World, and every Age has thought their own the worſt; we have not only our own Experience, but the Example of all Times, to prove, that Men in the ſame Circumſtances will do the ſame Things, call them by what Names of Diſtinction you pleaſe. A Government is a mere Piece of Clock-work; and having ſuch Springs and Wheels, muſt act in ſuch a Manner: And therefore, the Art is, to conſtitute it ſo, that it muſt move to the publick Advantage. It is certain, that every Man will act for his own Intereſt, and all wiſe Governments are founded on that Principle: So that this whole Myſtery is only to make the Intereſt of the Governors and governed the ſame. In an abſolute Monarchy, where the whole Power is in one Man, his Intereſt will be only regarded: In an Ariſtocracy the Intereſt of a few, and in a free Government the Intereſt of every one. This would be the Caſe of England, if ſome Abuſes, that have lately crept into our Conſtitution, were removed.

The Freedom of this Kingdom depends upon the People's chuſing the Houſe of Commons, who are a Part of the Legiſlature, and have the ſole Power of giving Money. Were this a true Repreſentative, and free from external Force or private Bribery, nothing could paſs there but what they thought was for the publick Advantage. For their own Intereſt is ſo interwoven with the People's, that if they act for themſelves (which every one of them will do as near as he can) they muſt act for the common Intereſt of England: And if a few among them ſhould find it their Intereſt to abuſe their Power, it will be the Intereſt of all the reſt to puniſh them for it: And then our Government would act mechanically, and a Rogue would as neceſſarily be hanged, as a Clock ſtrike Twelve when the Hour is come.

Theſe are the very ſenſible Thoughts and lively Expreſſions of Mr. Trenchard, in his Preface to his Hiſtory of Standing Armies: And elſewhere he ſays, They muſt not expect to ſee Men of Ability, or Integrity, in any Places, while they hold them by no other Tenure than the Diſſervice they do their Country in the Houſe of Commons.

From the RAMBLER.

Story of TRANQUILLA; *or, an* old Maid's *Apology.*

IT is not very difficult to bear that Condition to which we are not condemned by Neceſſity, but induced by Obſervation and Choice; and therefore I, perhaps,

perhaps, have never yet felt all the Malignity, with which a Reproach edged with the Appellation of old Maid ſwells in ſome of thoſe Hearts, in which it is infixed. I was not condemned in my Youth to Solitude, either by Neceſſity or Want, nor paſſed the earlier Part of Life without the Flattery of Courtſhip, and the Joys of Triumph. I have danced the Round of Gaiety amidſt the Murmurs of Envy and Gratulations of Applauſe, been attended from Pleaſure by the Great, the Sprightly, and the Vain, and ſeen my Regard ſecreted by the Obſequiouſneſs of Gallantry, the Gaiety of Wit, and the Timidity of Love. If, therefore, I am yet a Stranger to nuptial Happineſs, I ſuffer only the Conſequences of my own Reſolves, and can look back upon the Succeſſion of Lovers, whoſe Addreſſes I have rejected, without Grief, and without Malice.

When my Name firſt began to be inſcribed upon Glaſſes, I was honoured with the amorous Poſſeſſions of the gay Venuſtulus, a Gentleman, who, being the only Son of a wealthy Family, had been educated in all the Wantonneſs of Expence, and Softneſs of Effeminacy. He was beautiful in his Perſon, and eaſy in his Addreſs, and, therefore, ſoon gained upon my Eye at an Age when it is very little overruled by the Underſtanding. He had not any Power in himſelf of pleaſing or amuſing, but ſupplied his Want of Converſation by Treats and Diverſions; and his chief Act of Courtſhip was to fill the Mind of his Miſtreſs with Parties, Rambles, Muſick, and Shews. We were often engaged in ſhort Excurſions to Gardens and Seats, and I was for a while pleaſed with the Care which Venuſtulas diſcovered, in ſecuring me from any Appearance of Danger, or Poſſibility of Miſchance. He never failed to recommend Caution to his Coachman, or to promiſe the Waterman a Reward if he landed us ſafe, and his great Care was always to return by Day-light for fear of Robbers. This extraordinary Solicitude was repreſented for a Time as the Effect of his Tenderneſs for me; but Fear is too ſtrong for continued Hypocriſy. I ſoon diſcovered that Venuſtulus had the Cowardiſe as well as the Elegance of a Female. His Imagination was perpetually clouded with Terrors, and he could ſcarcely refrain from Screams and Outcries at any accidental Surprize. He durſt not enter a Room where a Rat was heard behind the Wainſcot, nor croſs a Field where the Cattle were friſking in the Sun-ſhine; the leaſt Breeze that waved upon the River was a Storm, and every Clamour in the Street was a Cry of Fire. I have ſeen him loſe his Colour when my Squirrel had broke his Chain, and was forced to throw Water in his Face on a ſudden Entrance of a black Cat. I was once obliged to drive away with my Fan a Beetle that kept him in Diſtreſs, and chide off a Dog that yelped at his Heels, to whom he would gladly have given up me to facilitate his own Eſcape. Women naturally expect Defence and Protection from a Lover or a Huſband, and therefore you will not think me culpable in refuſing a Wretch who would have burthened Life with unneceſſary Fears, and flown to me for that Succour, which it was his Duty to have given.

My next Lover was Fungoſo, the Son of a Stock-jobber, whoſe Viſits my Friends, by the Importunity of Perſuaſion, pevailed upon me to allow. Fungoſo was indeed no very ſuitable Companion; for having been bred in a Counting-houſe, he ſpoke a Language unintelligible in any other Place. He had no Deſire of any Reputation but that of an acute Prognoſticator of the Changes in the Funds; nor had any Means of raiſing Merriment, but by telling how ſomebody was over-reach'd in a Bargain by his Father. He was, however, a Youth of great Sobriety and Prudence, and frequently informed us how he would improve my Fortune. I was not in haſte to conclude the Match, but was ſo much awed by my Parents, that I durſt not diſmiſs him, and might, perhaps, have been doomed for ever to the Groſſneſs of Ignorance, and the Jargon of Uſury, had not a Fraud been diſcovered in the Settlement, which ſet me free from the Perſecuiton of grovelling Pride and pecuniary Impudence.

I was afterwards ſix Months without any particular Notice, but at laſt became the Idol of glittering Floſculus, who preſcribed the Mode of Embroidery to all the Fops of his Time, and varied at Pleaſure the Cock of every Hat, and the Sleeve of every Coat that appeared in faſhionable Aſſemblies. Floſculus made ſome Impreſſion upon my Heart by a Compliment which few Ladies can hear without Emotion; he commended my Skill in Dreſs, my Judgment in ſuiting Colours, and my Art in diſpoſing Ornaments. But Floſculus was too much engaged by his Elegance, to be ſufficiently attentive to the Duties of a Lover. He expected to be repaid Part of his Tribute, and ſtaid away three Days becauſe I neglected to take Notice of a new Coat. I ſoon found that Floſculus was rather a Rival than an Admirer, and that we ſhould propably live in a perpetual Struggle of emulous Finery, and ſpend our Lives in Stratagems to be firſt in the Faſhion.

I had ſoon after the Honour, at a Feaſt, of attracting the Eyes of Dentatus, one of thoſe human Beings, whoſe only Happineſs is to Dine. Dentatus regaled me with foreign Varieties, told me of Meaſures that he had laid for procuring the beſt Cook in France, and entertained me with Bills of Fare, the Arrangement of Diſhes, and two Sauces invented by himſelf; at length, ſuch is the Uncertainty of human Happineſs, I declared my Opinion too haſtily upon a Pie made under his own Direction; after he grew ſo cold and negligent, that he was eaſily diſmiſſed.

Many other Lovers, or pretended Lovers, I have had the Honour to lead a while in Triumph. But two of them I drove from me by diſcovering that they had no Taſte nor Knowledge in Muſick; three I diſmiſſed becauſe they were Drunkards; two becauſe

cauſe they paid their Addreſſes at the ſame Time to other Ladies; and ſix, becauſe they attempted to influence my Choice by bribing my Maid. Two more I diſcarded at the ſecond Viſit for obſcene Alluſions, and five for Drollery on Religion. In the latter Part of my Reign I ſentenced two to paternal Exile, for offering me Settlements by which the Children of a former Marriage would have been injured; four for miſrepreſenting the Value of their Eſtates; three, for concealing their Debts, and one, for raiſing the Rent of a decrepid Tenant.

After all that I have ſaid, the Reproach ought not to be extended beyound the Crime, nor either Sex to be condemned, becauſe ſome Women or Men are indelicate or diſhoneſt.

To the Author of the LADY'S MAGAZINE.

Friend JASPER, *Tring, May* 9, 1751.

THough your Account of the Riot and Murder that lately happened in this Place, as mentioned in your former Magazines, is in general true, yet ſeveral Names were miſtaken, and ſome Circumſtances omitted; theſe I have corrected, and ſupplied; and added ſome Accounts of the Incidents, which, for ſeveral Years paſt have gradually been tending to produce this unhappy Event: A little before the Defeat of the Scotch in the late Rebellion, the old Woman Oſborne came to one Butterfield, who then kept a Dairy at Gubblecot, and begged for ſome Buttermilk, but Butterfield told her, with great Brutality, that he had not enough for his Hogs. This provoked the old Woman, who went away, telling him, that the Pretender would have him and his Hogs too. Soon after ſeveral of Butterfield's Calves became diſtemper'd; upon which ſome ignorant People, who had been told the Story of the Buttermilk, gave out, that they were bewitched by old Mother Osbourne; and Butterfield himſelf, who had now left his Dairy, and taken the Publick Houſe by the Brook of Gubblecot, having been lately, as he had been many Years before at Times, troubled with Fits, Mother Oſbourne was ſaid to be the Cauſe; he was perſuaded that the Doctors could do him no Good, and was adviſed to ſend for an old Woman out of Northamptonſhire, who was famous for curing Diſeaſes that were produced by Witchcraft. This ſagacious Perſon was accordingly ſent for and came; ſhe confirmed the ridiculous Opinion that had been propagated of Butterfield's Diſorder, and ordered ſix Men to watch his Houſe Day and Night with Staves, Pitchforks, and other Weapons, at the ſame Time hanging ſomething about their Necks, which, ſhe ſaid, was a Charm that would ſecure them from being bewitched themſelves. However theſe extraordinary Proceedings produced no conſiderable Effects, nor drew the Attention of the Place upon them, till ſome Perſons in order to bring a large Company together, with a lucrative View, ordered, by anonymous Letters that public Notice ſhould be given at Winſlow, Leighton and Hempſted, by the Cryer, that Witches were to be tried by Ducking at Longmarſton on the 22d of April. The Conſequences were as you have related them, except that no Perſon has yet been committed on the Coroner's Inqueſt, except one Thomas Colley, Chimney-ſweeper, but ſeveral of the Ringleaders in the Riot are known, ſome of whom live very remote, and no Expence or Diligence will be ſpared to bring them to Juſtice.

Obſervations on the Uſes and Advantages of the Night.

NIGHT and Sleep are ſo connected, and the former ſo properly made to bring on the latter, that, whenever we ſtand in Need of Repoſe, we begin it by procuring a Sort of artificial Night to ourſelves. We ſeek ſome ſhady loneſome Place, and have Recourſe to Curtains and Window-ſhutters. Our Senſes are never unbent but by the Removal of what gives them Agitation; and it is evidently this Service, to which Night is commiſſioned and appointed. But let us conſider, for a Moment, with what a diſcreet Caution it diſcharges that Duty.

Night, in ſerving Man, does not tie him up exactly to any preciſe Moment; it comes not in a blunt and abrupt Manner to extinguiſh the Light of the Day, and all on a ſudden to rob us of the Sight of thoſe Objects we are intent upon.

Far, indeed, from coming upon us unawares in the Midſt of Works or Travels, it advances on the contrary by ſlow Steps, and only increaſes and thickens its Darkneſs by Degrees. It permits us to make an End of what it is our Intereſt to finiſh, and does not precipitately deny us the Sight of the Goal we ſtrive at. It is not till after it has decently told us of the Neceſſity of taking our Reſt, that it finally makes an End of darkening the whole Face of Nature.

During all the Time of Man's Repoſe, Night, for his Sake, huſhes every Noiſe, keeps off all glaring Lights, and whatever might too ſtrongly affect him. It, indeed, ſuffers a few Animals, whoſe grim Aſpect might ſcare him, while he is at Work, to go forth under Favour of its Darkneſs, and ſilently ſeek their Food in the abandoned Fields. It affords theſe voracious Creatures Means of coming to clear his Abode of whatever might infeſt it, and even of taking from him ſuch Things as are by him too careleſly guarded.

It permits, however, the Animal that ſtands Centry by him to give him Notice of what concerns him, while it impoſes Silence on every other Creature. It keeps the Horſe, the Ox, and all his other Domeſticks faſt aſleep around him. It diſperſes the Birds, and ſends each of them to his reſpective Abode. As it comes on, it gradually huſhes the Winds that diſturb the Atmoſphere. It evidently is commiſſioned to ſecure the Lord of Nature's Reſt. It cauſes his

Repoſe to be reverenced every where, the Moment of which is no ſooner come, but all Tumults ceaſe; all Creatures retire, and, for ſeveral Hours together, an univerſal Silence reigns throughout his Habitation.

Nor yet does Nature's Palace remain wholly void of Light. For as thoſe, who inhabit it, might perchance be inclined to prolong their Works or Journies during the Night itſelf, ſeveral Flambeaux ſcattered in the Firmament ſtill guide their Steps; but theſe Lights, which were granted that they might not be left in total Darkneſs, yield but a gentle, and not very brilliant Light. It would have been neither proper, nor juſt, to ſupply thoſe that wake with ſuch a Sight as might interrupt the Repoſe of others.

When the Abſence of the Moon, or the Thickneſs of the Air, takes from us the Light we ſtand in Need of, we are always Maſters of procuring it to ourſelves. We find the Principle of it in the Bowels of Flints, and its Fuel in the Wood, the Oil, the Fat of Animals, the Wax, which Bees collect from Flowers, and in the vegative Tallow that may be drawn from ſeveral Plants. But the nocturnal Light ſerves us very differently from that of the Sun. The latter invites us, it warms us, it preſſes us, it ſends us to Work. On the contrary, the Fire we light does not come of its own Accord, but ſtays for our Orders. Nay, we cannot come at it without ſome Toil, nor keep it without Care. That borrowed Light is always ready to diſappear; it ſeems to be miſplaced, and even loth to diſturb the Repoſe of Nature. Man rids himſelf of this, as ſoon as it becomes either troubleſome or uſeleſs to him; and he of Neceſſity wraps himſelf again in that beneficial Darkneſs, which helps him to recruit his Spirits, and recover his Strength with Sleep.

It is not only by its Darkneſs that Night becomes uſeful to us: It is again of Service through a Coolneſs, which, by every where preſſing down the Spring of the Air, makes it capable of working with greater Activity in all Bodies, and communicating a new Vigour, both to the dry Graſs, and to enfeebled Animals. It is in order to preſerve this beneficial Cool, that the Moon, in reflecting to us the Light of the Sun, gives it us in ſuch a Degree as has no ſenſible Heat.

In vain would we collect that Light in the Focus of the ſtrongeſt Burning-glaſs: It does not even affect the Thermometer, when put in the Point that unites its Rays; nor cauſes there the leaſt Dilation in the Spirit of Wine, otherwiſe ſo ſuſceptible of it. An admirable Caution of the divine Artificer, who has eſtabliſhed an Order of the Night, and foreſeen whatever would be beneficial in it. He reſerves, for that Time, a Light ſtrong enough to remove Darkneſs, but at the ſame Time too weak to alter the Coolneſs of the Air. He alone can know his own Work: He alone can know the exceſſive Diminution of a Bundle of Rays, which he cauſes to paſs from the Body of the Sun to that of the Moon: The Remainder of which are reflected down to us weak, and quite deſtitute of Heat. It is perfectly needleſs for us to determine its Degree by Experiments and long Calculations. It would be ſo much Philoſophy loſt, on Account both of its little Uſe and great Uncertainty. But it is no leſs eaſy than it is important for us to diſcern and praiſe the infinite Wiſdom, whoſe Matters are ſo exactly proportioned to our Neceſſities.

When Man is inclined to have the Benefit of that faint Light, or wholſome Coolneſs, which attends the Return of Night; he, indeed, ſees no more the ſame Beauties in his Habitation, and every Thing is leſs ſtriking and lively there. But, as the Day has afforded him its proper Spectacle, the Night, in its Turn, favours him with another, that has Charms peculiar to itſelf, and of quite another Character.

We cannot doubt but that theſe immenſe Globes of Fire, which enlighten our Night at ſo great a Diſtance, have each of them, in particular, a peculiar Appointment, which anſwers in God's Purpoſes the Magnificence of their Appearance. Doubtleſs, the Reaſons and Frame of theſe wonderful Works, about which the Creator has once employed himſelf, will greatly deſerve that we ourſelves ſhould be employ'd about them in that Life, after which we all of us ſo ardently aſpire. But who ſhall preſume to explain what the Almighty has thought fit to conceal? Who ſhall dare to anticipate what he has reſerved for another Œconomy? The ſmall Glimpſe, which a few Genius's, more attentive than others, are by him permitted to have of theſe Objects, being perfectly unintelligible, and, as it were, unknown to the reſt of Mankind; it is not in the particular Deſtination of each individual Star, nor in the general Harmony of thoſe Spheres, that we are to look for the Means of inſtructing Man, or for the Way of regulating his Duties, and the Affections of his Heart. The prevailing Motives which inſpire him with Love, and incite him to Praiſe, muſt be drawn from what he ſees, from what concerns him, and from what is evidently ſubſervient to him. Now, what the Almighty has been pleaſed to reveal to him of the Order of the Heavens and the Stars, extends no farther than the Aſpect under which he ſhews to him, and the Uſe he allows him to make of them. But yet the little he vouchſafes to communicate to Man, is full enough for him, and Matter ſufficient for the moſt profound Admiration. God has ſo fitly placed the Habitation of Man, with Regard to theſe immenſe Globes, that from that Situation there reſults an Order, which he alone enjoys; a Beauty which inchants his Eyes, and a Regularity that makes up the Happineſs of his Life.

Theſe innumerable Fires firſt become, through this wonderful Diſpoſition, with Regard to him, ſo many thouſand ſparkling Luſtres hung up in the magnificent Ceiling that covers his Abode.

He ſees them ſhine and glitter on every Side, and the dark Azure, that ſerves them as a Ground, ſtill heightens

heightens their Brightneſs and Splendor. But their Influences are gentle, their Rays are diſperſed through Spaces ſo vaſt and immenſe, that they are intirely blunt and deſtitute of Heat, by the Time they arrive at Man's Abode. Thus by the Creator's Providence he enjoys the Sight of a Multitude of fiery Globes, without any Danger of deſtroying the Coolneſs of his Night, or the Quiet of his Repoſe.

To the Author *of the* Ladies Magazine.

Principiis obſta.

SIR,

I Am ſorry to find, every Day, ſo much Reaſon to complain of my Motto. How much Evil, and Miſery, may be prevented by proper Care, and how rarely are any Remedies found for bad Habits, or moral Evils, eſpecially where the Giant Cuſtom reigns with arbitrary Sway? I have at preſent a lamentable Tranſgreſſion in my View: The frequent and dreadful Misfortunes occaſioned by the Cuſtom of Duelling, muſt excite the deepeſt Concern in every Breaſt warmed with Sentiments of Humanity. This is a moſt ſerious Affair; it claims the Wiſdom of the Moraliſt, to enforce all Arguments againſt ſuch a pernicious Practice; it is worthy the Attention of the Legiſlator, to find out ſome effectual Means for the Prevention of ſuch an atrotious Evil; for while Men have no reſtrictive Injunctions, by any Law, from the overt Act, they will not conſider the Conſequences of this Outrage. Many unanſwerable Arguments, many pathetic Expoſtulations, have been publiſhed againſt this unjuſt, this illegal Cuſtom; but the Remonſtrance is immaterial, while the Law conſiders the Fact only conſequentially, and does not regard the Prevention of it. As the Caſe ſtands now, two Gentlemen quarrel, draw their Swords, and attack each other, without any Apprehenſion of being brought before a Court of Juſtice, except one of them ſhould be kill'd: And if one ſhould be ſlain, there are many Circumſtances to make it only Manſlaughter; beſides, if the Survivor be found guilty of Murder upon his Trial, yet, if he is a Gentleman, and has Intereſt, he may eſcape with Impunity. But if the very Act of Duelling were more effectually prohibited, without conſidering the Conſequences of, or Motives to it, I am perſuaded that Gentlemen would refrain their Temerity. I do not ſay that the Puniſhment ſhould be Capital; in my Opinion, it ought not, except in the Caſe of Murder. I ſhall not preſume to direct any kind of Puniſhment; only I wiſh, that the very Aſſault was puniſhable, in ſuch a Manner, as to give ſome Hopes of confining Gentlemen from this inhuman Way of ſhewing their Reſentments. It is not poſſible, as the Laws are at preſent; and the Execution, or rather Contempt of all Law, prevails in this Particular, to prevent Duelling. Gentlemen take a Pride in being eſteem'd qualified for it, and it is infamous to decline it upon almoſt any Provocation. But if any Means could be thought of (and ſurely ſome might be contrived by the Wiſdom of a Nation) to make the Practice infamous, the Pride of Gentlemen would not ſuffer them to be ſo fond of it; and this would not be eſteemed any Teſt of Courage. Now this may be done, as there is nothing in the Reaſon and Fitneſs of Things to ſupport the Reputation of this Practice; becauſe it is contrary to the natural Principles of Juſtice and Humanity: The Reputation of it depends only upon Cuſtom, and this Cuſtom prevails only thro' Impunity. The Thing itſelf is wrong, and incapable of a rational or moral Defence. If it were right, no Penalties could make it infamous: The moral Rectitude of the Action would appear, notwithſtanding the Puniſhment of it. I am ſenſible, indeed, that Perſons of the beſt Principles, and nobleſt Reſolutions, may be brought into Contempt with the Vulgar, or with Bigots incapable of rational Conviction, by Artifice and Clamour of a wicked Party, or thro' oppreſſive Power: Yet the Rectitude of their Actions will be diſcern'd, by proper and impartial Judges, and their Reputation will be acknowledged. In a free Country, Men will ſpeak freely; and, becauſe they have the Liberty of declaring their Sentiments, they will exerciſe their Reaſon in freer Diſquiſitions, and to greater Advantage. Therefore, if the Thing be right, it will be impoſſible to make it appear otherwiſe, tho' the Law ſhould declare it infamous: But where it is wrong, unjuſt, and contrary to the Laws of Nature, I apprehend the falſe Reputation of it will eaſily be blaſted by the legiſlative Brand. One Motive, and, perhaps, the chief Inducement to comply with the Cuſtom of Duelling, will be taken away; and this is Neceſſity, which has prevail'd ſo far, that a Perſon in a military Situation, eſpecially, is deem'd to forfeit his Honour by refuſing a Challenge. That this has no Reaſon to ſupport it, is evident from Fact in the French Army, where Duelling is not permitted, and no Officer would incur any Cenſure by declining this kind of Combat; nor would our Officers be any more liable to Reproach than the French, for refuſing a Challenge, if the civil or military Law efficaciouſly prohibited Duelling. I wiſh theſe Hints, or any elſe, which you have to offer upon this Subject, may be of Service towards the Prevention of this faſhionable Miſchief. It is a Subject worthy the Conſideration of every Patriot; and it is an important Point of Juſtice, which every Perſon, in a legiſlative Capacity owes to his Country, to endeavour, as far as he can, to deprive Men of the Liberty of deſtroying one another.

I am,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

And a Well Whiſher to my Country,

May, 28, 1751. PIBUS.

To

We hear that the NEW BILL *for preventing the exceſſive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors contains in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

SEveral additional Duties are laid on Spirituous Liquors, to commence from the 1ſt Day of July, 1751.

The Act of the twentieth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, for granting Licences to Diſtillers within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, is repeal'd from Midſummer 1751.

And, in lieu thereof, an additional Duty of Twenty Shilling per Annum is granted to his Majeſty, to commence from Lady-Day 1752, to be paid by all Perſons taking out Licences to ſell Spirituous Liquors by retail.

Juſtices of the Peace are impower'd to convict Perſons ſelling Spirituous Liquors without a Licence, and recover Penalties within the Limits of the Head Office of Exciſe in London, as well as the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, who are not to mitigate any Penalty to a leſs Sum than 5 l.

No Perſon, after the 1ſt of July, 1751, is to ſell any Spirituous Liquors, within the Limits aforeſaid, unleſs he rents a Houſe of 10 l. a Year, nor in any other Part of the Kingdom, unleſs ſuch Perſon pays to the Rates to the Church and Poor in the Pariſh where he lives.

All Peaſons ſelling Spirituous Liquors after the 1ſt of July, 1751, without a Licence, are for the firſt Offence to be ſubject to all the Penalties now impos'd by Law, and all the Spirituous Liquors found in their Cuſtody within three Kalender Months after may be ſeiz'd and deſtroy'd; and for the ſecond Offence ſuch Perſons to be committed to the Houſe of Correction, and kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding three Months, and be whipt if Juſtices think fit; and for the third Offence they are to be tranſported for ſeven Years.

The Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and Juſtices of the Peace, within their reſpective Juriſdictions, may, upon Oath made before them, grant Warrants to any Peace or Pariſh Officer to ſearch any Houſe or Place, where any Offences are ſworn to be committed, and, if need be, to break open Doors, and ſeize all Spirituous Liquors there found, and ſtave and deſtroy the ſame.

Diſtillers or other Perſons ſelling Spirituous Liquors after the 1ſt of July, 1751, to any Perſon to be unlawfully ſold, or to any unlicenſed Retailer thereof, are to forfeit 10 l. and treble the Value of the Liquors ſold. And if the Perſon to whom the ſame is ſold ſhall proſecute ſuch Perſon for ſuch Offence, he ſhall be entitled to a Share of the Penalty, and be alſo indemnified againſt all Penalties and Forfeitures incurr'd by him, for ſelling ſpirituous Liquors without a Licence, before the Commencement of ſuch Proſecution.

No Perſon ſhall, after the 1ſt of July, 1751, recover any Debt contracted for Spirituous Liquors, unleſs contracted at one Time to the amount of 20 s. or upwards; nor ſhall any Item be allowed in any Account for ſuch Liquors, where the Liquors delivered at one Time ſhall not amount to 20 s. at the leaſt.

If any Retailers of Spirituous Liquors with or without a Licence, ſhall, after the 1ſt of July, 1751, receive or take any Pledge or Pawn by Way of Security for Payment of any Sum of Money owing for ſuch Liquors, they ſhall forfeit 40 s. for ſuch Offence; and the Owners of ſuch Pledge or Pawns may recover the ſame, or the Value thereof.

No Licence is to be granted, after July 1, 1751, for ſelling Spirituous Liquors in any Goal, Priſon, Houſe of Correction, Workhouſe, or Houſe of Entertainment for Pariſh Poor: Nor ſhall any Goaler, Keeper, or Officer of any of the ſaid Places, ſell, or permit any Spirituous Liquors to be ſold therein, on Pain of forfeiting, for the firſt Offence, the Sum of 100 l. and for the ſecond Offence his Office or Place.

Juſtices of the Peace are empower'd, upon Information upon Oath, to enter and ſearch, or to authorize any Peace Officer to ſearch any of the ſaid Goals or other Places, and, if any Spirituous Liquors are found therein, to ſeize and deſtroy the ſame.

If any Perſon ſhall bring any Spirituous Liquors into any of the Places aforeſaid, the Officers thereof, or their Servants, may apprehend ſuch Perſon, and carry him before a Juſtice of the Peace; and if ſuch Perſon is convicted of ſuch Offence, he is to be committed to Priſon, or the Houſe of Correction, for three Months, unleſs he pays down 20 l. but not leſs than 10 l. for ſuch Offence.

Goalers and other Officers are to cauſe printed or written Copies of the three preceding Clauſes to be hung up in the moſt publick Places in the Goals, and other Places aforeſaid, on Pain of forfeiting 40 s.

All Perſons who now are, or ſhall, from and after the 1ſt of July, 1751, become Diſtillers, ſhall enter with the Officers of Exciſe, all Stills, Tuns, Caſks, and other Utenſils uſed by them, on Pain of forfeiting 50 l.

And ſhall ſhew the ſame to the ſaid Officers to be mark'd, on Pain of forfeiting 20 l.

And ſhall give Notice to the ſaid Officers before they receive any Wine, Cyder, or fermented Liquors into their Cuſtody, on Pain of forfeting 50 l.

And ſhall permit the ſaid Officers to take Samples of Low Wines and Spirits, and other Liquors, paying for the ſame, on Pain of forfeiting 50 l.

A Drawback is allowed on the Exportation of Britiſh made Spirits.

No Brewer, or Diſtiller, can act as a Juſtice of the Peace in any Caſe relating to Spirituous Liquors, or to the Licences for retailing thereof.

All

All Perſons concerned in reſcuing any Perſon offending againſt this Bill, or any other Act now in Force relating to Spirituous Liquors, or the Licences for retailing thereof, are declared Felons, and are to be tranſported for ſeven Years.

Juſtices of the Peace are to make monthly Returns to the Clerks of the Peace for the County, or Place where they act, of all Perſons convicted before them, within that Time, for ſelling Spirituous Liquors without a Licence; which are to be kept with the other Records of ſuch County, or Place.

And for the Encouragement of Informers, the Commiſſioners of Excile are to pay each of them 5 l. in caſe the pecuniary Penalty, payable upon the Conviction of any Perſon for ſelling Spirituous Liquors without a Licence, is not paid within one Month.

The BRITISH *MUSE.*

Containing original Poems, and ſelect Pieces from the moſt celebrated Engliſh POETS, *&c.*

The WISH; *by a Gentleman in the* Eaſt Indies.

O H, once again, ye gentle Gales,
Waft me to Albion's Shore;
To where Dorinda glads the Dales,
Oh once more waft me o'er.
There circl'd in the fair one's Arms,
My Heart wou'd be at Reſt,
Secure of Peace; and all that charms
Or calms the troubl'd Breaſt.
But why this Wiſh? — 'tis fond, 'tis vain,
Since here I range the Grove;
Self baniſh'd from Britannia's Plain,
And from the Fair I love.
Yet hear, kind Heav'n, and grant me this,
How hapleſs e'er my Fate;
May Health, and each tranſcendant Bliſs,
Still on my Charmer wait.

To GOD *the* Preſever. *An* HYMN.

By the Rev. Mr. Thomas Gibbons.

THE Earth and all the heav'nly Frame,
Their great Creator's Love proclaim,
He gives the Sun his blazing Pow'r,
He ſhades the ſoft refreſhing Show'r,
The Ground with Plenty blooms again,
And furniſhes her Fruits for Men;
Men, who his boundleſs Bounties ſhare,
But live ungrateful to his Care.
Beneath the Shelter of his Hand,
We journey o'er the dang'rous Land;
He the deſpairing Sailor keeps
In Midnight Storms, and roaring Deeps;
If ſharp Diſeaſe invades the Heart,
And Death uplifts the threat'ning Dart;
His Arm redeems the quiv'ring Prey,
And gives our Tears and Groans away.

Nor in the human Race alone,
Is his paternal Goodneſs ſhown,
The Tribes of Earth and Sea and Air,
Enjoy his undiſtinguiſh'd Care;
There's not a Sparrow yields its Breath,
Till he permits the Shaft of Death;
He hears the Raven's craving Call,
The Father he, and Friend of All.

The Backward SPRING.

WHere lingers Spring? Half April fled,
And ſtill rough Winter here!
The tim'rous Bud draws back its Head,
And ſcarce the Leaves appear!

Laſt Year, in March, at Mira's Side,
I trod the bloſſom'd Bow'r,
'See, ſee,' with Rapture, Mira cry'd,
And pluck'd the Hawthorn Flow'r.

But ſoon the tranſient Charms were loſt;
The Year too ſoon was gay!
For chilling Winds and nipping Froſt,
Deflower'd the Groves in May.

Thus, if, e'er Virtues Fruit is knit,
Our moral Bloom ſhould fall,
Since the gay Flow'rs falſe Hopes beget
As well not bloom at all.

Laſt Year no Fruit the Bloſſoms brought,
And Bloſſoms Fruit ſhould bring;
This, if with two Years Product fraught,
Attones for backward Spring.

Then let my Life, ſince Time faſt flows,
With ev'ry Seaſon ſuit!
Know when the Bloſſom to diſcloſe,
And when the ripen'd Fruit!

On my Defects!—but Means I know
That may repair them ſtill;
Thoſe Duties I to laſt Year owe,
Thro' this will I fulfil.

Each blaſted Year one Leſſon reads
To all beneath the Sky,
Sure Diſappointment ſtill ſucceeds
Expectance rais'd too high.

Too high 'tis rais'd when Pride declares
'My End I cannot miſs.'
Save humble Hope and ardent Pray'rs
No Means enſure us Bliſs.

Still, fix'd as thy great Eye ſurveys
Its own unvary'd Plan,
How kindly vary'd are thy Ways,
O Providence with Man!

The Year its adverſe Fortune bears,
It droops but never dyes:
The Man, who, when diſtreſt, deſpairs,
Turns Fool when Nature's Wiſe.

A Paſtoral DIALOGUE,

On the much lamented Death of THIRSIS *the Shepherd.*

CÆLIA.

NEar to the ſhady Brink of Eglantine,
Attentive to your Pipe, I milk'd my Kine;
When on a ſudden, as the Lilly Stream,
Flow'd from my Hands, (in Fancies Dream)
Methought I heard the dreadful Sound,
Weep? weep? ye Nymphs, the Shepherds weep around;
Thirſis the neateſt Shepherd of the Plain,
Whoſe tuneful Pipe, did glad each rural Swain,
Is now no more; alas, he's gone, he's gone:
Moan all ye Hills, ye Vallies make your moan.
No ſooner was the firſt Surprize away,
Again I liſtned to your pleaſing Lay;
But found alaſs, you too again was heſh,
And ſtreight the Kine, ran furious thro' the Buſh.
All Nature ſeem'd to run in frantic Mood,
Loud blow'd the Winds, and lowly bow'd the Wood.
With eager Steps to Collin then I ran,
For what's weak Woman, to the Strength of Man
Your Lambs neglected, by their Dams forſook,
Ran bleating adverſe by yon murmuring Brook.

COLLIN.

Cælia too true, alas the Fates decreed,
Thirſis no more the woolly Flocks ſhall Feed;
As to the Flocks, I gave my conſtant Care,
The very Sound you mentioned reach'd my Ear.
Then ſtreight aſide my tuneful Pipe I laid,
Sweeter no Shepherd to his Love e're play'd;
For what is Muſic when young Thirſis 's dead,
With him all Joy, and Merriment is fled.
Then ſtreight the Flock unheeded by me ſtray'd,
Skipping and bounding to the watery Mead;
I ſaw them grazing on the ranky Graſs,
Unmov'd, I gaz'd, my Actions lock'd in Braſs;
Tho' to their Bane the rich Repaſt they eat,
Yet unconcern'd I left them to their Fate:
For what's the Flocks when Thirſis fair is dead,
Droop, ye Lillies, ye Cowſlips hang your Head.

CÆLIA.

Is Thirſis dead, adieu my Rake and Fork,
The Gifts he gave me in my early Work,
Daftly he ſung the Sweets of blooming May,
When in the Meadows we were making Hay;
And a gay Garland of the blooming Thorn,
He'd bear before us to our Work each Morn;
Then at the Maypole, when our Work was done,
To cheer with Merriment, the Harveſt home;
The Lads and Laſſes to his jocund Strains,
Drown all their Cares, and eaſe their labrous Pains;
But what is Mirth, now Theſis fair is dead,
Droop, ye Lillies, ye Cowſlips hang your Head.

COLLIN.

As from the Fields Yeſtreen I bent my Courſe,
High on the Beachen Tree the Raven Hoarſe!
With ſcreaming Omen pierc'd my liſtning Ears,
The Owlet too enhaunc'd my gloomy Fears;
The flattering Batt too aſſail'd my Cangle-light,
And humming Beetles bruſh'd me in their Flight.
When on my Pillow I was ſleeping laid,
I was a dream'd, (of Dreams I'm ſore afraid)
Thirſis, methought, ſtood to my gazing ſight,
Like the peel'd Willow, his Garments too was white.

CÆLIA.

As in the Dairy I was making Cheeſe,
The Window that ore' looks the Lawrel Trees,
Flew ope, and ſtreight appear'd in View,
My Thirſis form'd, as in my Dream I drew;
I ſhriek'd aloud, and ſtreight appear'd a Sight,
Thirſis to help me, all array'd in White;
His cheerful Looks, away methought was flown,
And in a Swoon I ſunk a down? a down?
Droop ye Lillies, ye Cowſlips hang your Head,
Thirſis the Shepherd now alas is dead.

COLLIN.

As Yeſterday we all ſat down to Meat,
Surpris'd I ſaw, and ſtreight I bleſs'd my Seat:
A luckleſs Number feaſting at the Board,
Child, ſays my Grannum, bare that in Record)
So ſure as Six and Seven's in one Room,
So ſure to one Death is their certain Doom;
And ſtraight her Words came then into my Mind,
Which is too true by Thirſis now we find:
For of that Number, he alas is dead,
Droop, droop, ye Lillies, ye Cowſlips hang your Head.

COLLIN.

The other Day I took me to the Wood,
And from my Noſe ran juſt three Drops of Blood;
Amaz'd, I turn'd, the Thunder roar'd aloud,
The forked Light'ning pierc'd the ſable Cloud;
The Minſter ſhook, the hollow Winds did groan,
Trembling I ſtood aghaſt, and all alone:
At length beneath a ſpreading Oak Tree Shade,
Free from the Storm I ſought its friendly Aid;
The heavy Clouds in Torrents pour'd amain,
The Flocks and Herds were in the Meadows ſlain;
Huge Maſſy Trees from off the Mountains ruſh'd,
Mills, Rocks, and Cottages were in its Motion cruſh'd;
This, this, was Paſtime to the Loſs we bear,
Thirſis no more can eaſe our troubled Care;
Droop ye Lillies, ye Cowſlips hang your Head,
Thirſis the Shepherd now alas is dead.

COLLIN.

Cælia no more, this doleful Theme purſue,
I've loſt a Brother, and a Sweetheart you;
We'll Plant ſome Roſes on his ſilent Grave,
And on his Tomb Stone thus we will engrave,
'He conquer'd all, and now to Death's a Slave.'

Chronological

Chronological Diary of Foreign and Domeſtick Affairs.

Political State of FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Naples, May 18.

THE Merchants of this City have received the diſagreeable News, that five Algerine Xebecks, and a large Ship, being on a Cruize, have within a Fortnight paſt, taken off Cape Riccuto in the Adriatick, nine Trading Veſſels, ſix whereof belonged to the Merchants of this City, and were laden with Corn and Oil; two to the Genoeſe; and one to the Venetians. This Event, and the Danger the Merchants find themſelves expoſed to of greater Loſs, on Information that many Pyrates from Barbary infeſt the Coaſts of Calabria and Sicily, occaſions the greateſt Interruption to the Commerce of this City, eſpecially as the King's Galleys and other armed Veſſels are prevented, by contrary Winds, from putting to Sea.

Rome, May 22. The Galleys of the Grand Maſter of Malta are arrived on our Coaſts, and will be immediately joined by thoſe of the Pope, in order to act in Concert againſt the Corſairs of Barbary, which are more numerous and audatious than ever.

Avignon, May 26. A fatal Cataſtrophe has lately happened here: A young Counſellor of good Family, who had been violently ſmitten with a young Lady in his Neighbourhood; and after courting her upwards of two Years, found it impoſſible to prevail with her to marry him, and that her ſole Pretence for Refuſal was her Diſlike to his Mother, at length determined to have Recourſe to Poiſon, to remove the invincible Obſtacle; which being effected without the leaſt Diſcovery or Suſpicion, he renewed his Addreſſes to the Lady, who now thought proper to accept of his Offer; but a few Days after their Marriage, the Husband being ſtruck with Remorſe, and looking on his Bride as the principal Cauſe of his deplorable Situation, deprived her of Life by ſeventeen Stabs with a Poignard, at the very Time ſhe was endeavouring by her Careſſes to diſſipate the Horror with which he appeared to be ſeized. This deteſtable Monſter being immediately ſecured, without the leaſt Interrogation confeſſes, not only this laſt Fact, but alſo the preceding, of which before the World was intirely ignorant.

Naples, May 25. The putting to Sea of the two Galleys and two Galliots, which ſailed the 15th, has had all the Succeſs that could be wiſh'd for, the Corſairs of Barbary having thereupn entirely quited our Coaſts. People begin again to talk of the naval Forces of ſome Chriſtian Powers joining, in order to effectually drive away theſe Pirates.

Vienna, May 29. Mr. de Klingraff, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Pruſſia, and Mr. Keith the Britiſh Miniſter, have renew'd their Repreſentations in Favour of the Proteſtants of Hungary, in order that during the Reſidence of the Empreſs Queen in that Kingdom, they may obtain a Redreſs of their Grievances in Point of Religion. As theſe Repreſentations were made before her Imperial Majeſty ſet out, it is hoped that they will produce the deſired Effect.

Madrid, May 26. Mr. Keene has preſented to the Miniſtry a Memorial, of which the following is the Subſtance: 'That his Excellency having been inform'd that ſeveral Engliſhmen, Subjects of the King his Maſter, have taken the Liberty of quitting the Kingdom to ſettle in Spain, in order to work in the Manufacture of Cloth, Stuffs, &c. againſt the expreſs Tenor of the Laws, and repeated Prohibitions made for that Purpoſe; he therefore beſought his Catholick Majeſty to be pleaſed to order, that no more ſhould for the future be admitted, and that thoſe who are already come, may be ſent back. It is added, that this Ambaſſador continued to take great Pains to perfect the Treaty, which is ſaid to be upon the Carpet, for regulating the Commerce and Navigation of their reſpective Subjects in America.

Paris, June 11. The Congreſs at Toulon is ſuſpended, and a Squadron of Tranſports, under the Eſcort of two or three Men of War, it is ſaid will ſpeedily ſail, in order to take the Troops of this Crown in Corſica on Board; when the Genoeſe and Corſicans will be left to decide their Differences as they think proper.

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-York, March 27. Laſt Thurſday a horrid Murder was committed at Elk-Ridge, by Jeremiah Swift, a Convict Servant of Mr. John Hatherley's, about twenty-one Years of Age. While himſelf and Wife were gone to a Funeral, this Wretch quarrelled with two Boys in the Field, both Mr. Hatherley's Sons, one about Eleven, the other about Nine Years of Age, and with a Hoe knocked one of their Brains out, and kill'd him on the Spot; the other he knock'd down, and left for dead, but 'tis hoped he will recover; after that he went to the Houſe and murdered Mr. Hatherley's Daughter, about fourteen or fifteen Years of Age, as is ſuppoſed with an Axe, for ſhe was very much mangled. Three ſmall Children he left unhurt. He then ran away, but was ſoon taken, and laſt Sunday Night committed to our Goal, and hath confeſſed the Facts.

Philadelphia, April 11. We hear from Virginia, that ſix Convicts, who were tranſported for fourteen Years, and ſhipp'd at Liverpool, roſe at Sea, ſhot the Captain, overcame and confined the Seamen, and kept Poſſeſſion of the Veſſel nineteen Days: That coming in Sight of Cape Hatteras, they hoiſted out the Boat to go on Shore, when a Veſſel paſſing by, a Boy they had not confin'd, hail'd her, and attempted to tell their Condition, but was prevented; and then the Villains drove a Spike up his under and upper Jaws, and wound Spun Yarn round the End that came out near his Noſe, to prevent his getting it out; they then cut away the Sails from the Yards, left the Ship, and went aſhore. But a New-England Sloop coming by ſoon after, and ſeeing a Ship driving in that Manner, boarded her, found Things as above mentioned, and carried her into North Carolina, from whence a Hue and Cry went after the Villains, who ſtrolled along to Virginia. They were taken at Norfolk, and one of them confeſs'd the Fact; upon which they were order'd up, about a Fortnight ſince, to Williamsburgh, to be tried as Pirates.

Philadelphia, April 12. From Maryland we hear, that a Convict Servant, about three Weeks ſince, went into his Maſter's Houſe, with an Axe in his Hand, determin'd to kill his Miſtreſs; but changing his Purpoſe, on ſeeing, as he expreſſed it, how d--n'd Innocent ſhe look'd, he laid his Left Hand on a Block, cut it off, and threw it at her, ſaying, *Now make me work if you can.* It is is ſaid, this deſperate Villain is now begging in Penſylvania, and pretends to have loſt his Hand by an Accident.

LON-

LONDON, *June* 15.

BY a Letter from a Gentleman at Dunmow, in Eſſex, about 38 Miles from London, we have an Account, that the 20th Inſtant is fixed for an eminent Weaver of Weatherfield, in that County near Eighty, and his ſecond Wife, to whom he has been married about ſeven Years, to demand the Flich of Bacon, given by the Priory there, according to the Inſtitution of Lord Fitzwalter, in the Reign of Henry III. viz. That whatever married Man did not repent of his Marriage, or quarrel with his Wife in a Year and a Day after it, ſhould go to this Priory, and demand the Bacon, on his ſwearing to the Truth, kneeling on two Stones in the Church-yard. It is remarkable that by the following Form and Order, it is 50 Year ſince the laſt was demanded: ---- The Humour of the Ceremony being ſomewhat extraordinary, many Lodgings are taken in the Place to ſee it.

Dunmore, Newper Priorat. AT a Court Baron of the Right Worſhipful Sir Thomas May, Knt. there holden upon Friday the 7th of June, in the 13th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Third, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord 1751. before Thomas Wheeler, Gent. Steward of the ſaid Manor. It is thus inrolled:

Homage { Elizabeth Beaumont, Spinſter, Henrietta Beaumont, Spinſter, Annabella Beaumont, Spinſter, Jane Beaumont, Spinſter, Mary Wheeler, Spinſter. } Jury.

Be it remembered, That at this Court, in full and open Court, it is found and preſented by the Homage aforeſaid, that William Parſley, of Much Eaſton, in the County of Eſſex, Butcher, and Jane his Wife, have been married for the Space of three Years laſt paſt, and upwards, and it is likewiſe found, preſented, and adjudged by the Homage aforeſaid, that the ſaid William Parſley, and Jane his Wife, by Means of their quiet, peaceable, tender, and loving Cohabitation, for the Space or Time aforeſaid, (as appears to the ſaid Homage) are fit and qualified Perſons to be admitted by the Court, to receive the antient and accuſtomed Oath, whereby to entitle themſelves to have the Bacon of Dunmow delivered unto them, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor.

Whereupon at this Court, in full and open Court, came the ſaid William Parſley and Jane his Wife, in their proper Perſons, and humbly prayed, they might be admitted to take the Oath aforeſaid; whereupon the ſaid Steward, with the Jury, Suitors, and other Officers of the Court proceeded with the uſual Solemnity, to the antient and accuſtomed Place for the Adminiſtration of the Oath, and receiving the Gammon aforeſaid, (that is to ſay) the two great Stones lying near the Church Door, within the ſaid Manor, where the ſaid William Parſley, and Jane his Wife, kneeling down on the ſaid two Stones, the ſaid Steward did adminiſter unto them the following Oath in theſe Words, or this Effect following, viz.

You do ſwear by Cuſtom of Profeſſion,
That you ne'er made nuptial Tranſgreſſion;
Nor ſince you were married Man and Wife,
By houſhold Brawls, or contentious Strife,
Or otherwiſe, in Bed or at Board,
Offended each other in Deed or in Word,
Or ſith a Twelvemonth's Time and a Day,
Repented not in Thought any Way,
Or ſince the Church Clerk ſaid Amen,
Wiſhed yourſelves unmarried again,
But continued True and in Deſire,
As when you joined Hands in Holy Quire.

And immediately thereupon, the ſaid William Parſley and Jane his Wife, claiming the ſaid Gammon of Bacon, the Court pronounced Sentence for the ſame in theſe Words, or to the Effect following, viz.

Since to theſe Conditions without any Fear,
Of your own Accord you do freely ſwear,
A whole Gammon of Beacon you do receive,
And bear it away with Love and good Leave,
For this is the Cuſtom of Dunmow well known,
Tho' the Pleaſure be ours, the Beacon's your own.

And accordingly a Gammon of Beacon was deliver'd unto the ſaid William Parſley and Jane his Wife, with the uſual Solemnity.

Examined per THOMAS WHEELER, Steward.

The ſame Day a Gammon was deliver'd to Mr. Reynolds, Steward to Sir Charles Barrington, of Harfield Broad Oak.

We hear that Hornſey Wood being lately purchaſed, the Trees therein will ſhortly be fell'd and grubb'd up, in order to convert it into Arable Land.

On Sunday Night a Man and his Wife having ſome Words near Cold-Bath-fields, the Man by making a Blow at his Wife ſtruck a Child, which ſhe had in her Arms, with ſuch Violence, that it died inſtantly.

A conſiderable Space of Ground is mark'd out adjoining to the Foundling Hoſpital, which is to be walled in, and two Buildings are to be erected, one at each Corner thereof; one of which is to conſiſt of a Sick Ward, and the other for the Officers and Servants of the Houſe to reſide in.

Wedneſday the Report of the Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate, was made to his Majeſty by Richard Adams, Eſq; Recorder of this City, when the Eight following were order'd for Execution on Monday next, viz. William Gibbs, for ſtealing 23 Guineas in the Houſe of John Duncombe; Edward Ward, for breaking the Dwelling Houſe of Miles Childery, at Hackney; Joſ. Peacock, for robbing Mr. Coulſon of his Gold Watch in the Fleet-Market; Thomas Quin, Joſeph Dowdell, and Thomas Talbott, for robbing Mr. George Ruck, near Covent-Garden Market; William Hatton, for a Burglary; and Robert Damſel, for a Robbery on the Highway.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to pardon Capt. Henry Byron, for Forgery; and Gerrard Bunn, for robbing Frederick Benſon; and to reprieve for Tranſportation for Life, Philip Gibſon for a Street-Robbery. The Report of Michael Levy, for Sodomy, was ſuſpended.

On Tueſday Night laſt about half an Hour after Ten o'Clock, Mr. Fargus, Clerk to Mr. Moſes Rigail, Merchant, in Bell-Alley, Coleman ſtreet, was found robb'd and murder'd, between Windmill Hill and Mr. Whitfield's Tabernacle, having three Stabs in his Belly, ſuppos'd with a Cutlaſs, and a Cut croſs his Head: The Buckles were taken out of his Shoes, and his Money out of his Pocket. He was returning Home from his Uncle's at Hoxton.

The ſame Night two Perſons were attacked and robb'd between Hagerſtone and Hackney, by three Fellows, one of them in Soldiers Cloaths, ſuppoſed to be the Villains that committed the above cruel Murder.

Wedneſday Night laſt a poor Woman jump'd into the New River Head, with an Intent to drown herſelf, but was happily taken out and relieved by a Gentleman coming by at the critical Moment, who ſav'd the poor Creature's Life. In the Converſation he had afterwards with her, among other Things relating to her Poverty, and Diſtreſs, ſhe inform'd him that her Box of Cloaths had lain at an Inn ſome Days, from her Inability of paying Eighteen-pence for the Carriage of it. The Gentleman has ſince enquired after it, and found that Part of her

her Story to be true; upon which he has given Orders for the Box to be delivered to her when she calls for it, without any Charge whatsoever.

One Day this Week a Gentleman and his Footman were riding through South Mims, whilst some young People were diverting themselves in the Road, a Dispute some way arose between a Butcher that was among them, and the Gentleman's Servant; upon which the latter dismounted; and after bestowing on the former as much of the Discipline of his Whip as he thought convenient, without further Ceremony pulled out a Pistol, and shot him dead on the Spot; after which overtaking his Master, and acquainting him that he had wounded the Man, his Master changed Horses with him, and thereby enabled him to ride off with as much Precipitancy as his Horse would suffer him: He has not since been heard of.

Last Week one Williams, a Porter, was committed to Bridewell for a Fornight to hard Labour, by Justice Fielding, on the Statute made in the 20th Year of his present Majesty, against Labourers who are guilty of any Misdemeanor in their Employment, for the following Fact. He received Eighteen-pence of John Jesse, Esq; of the Post-Office, to carry a Letter to Mrs, Jesse at Bayswater; but instead of delivering it, thought proper to throw it away.

The First General Meeting of the Trustees for Rebuilding the Church of St. Mary, Islington, was on Wednesday the 5th Instant, at the Thatch'd-House in the said Parish, when the following Gentleman offer'd themselves as Candidates for Clerk to the said Trustees, viz.

William Booth, Esq;	Mr. Knowles,
Henry Middleton, Esq;	Mr. Ainge.

Mr. Booth finding his Interest confined to one single Vote, declined, and took his Seat as a Trustee.

The Number on the Ballot for the others were

For Mr. Middleton,	3
Mr. Ainge,	14
Mr. Knowles,	14

When Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor being in the Chair, gave the Casting Vote in Favour of Mr. Knowles.

Preferments. His Majesty has appointed Capt. Webb, to be Captain in the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards. His Majesty has appointed Hugh Cubling, Esq; to be Captain in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue. His Majesty has appointed the Rev. Dr. William Maynard to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. The Rev. Dr. Rutherforth, Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, is appointed Chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Thomas Thornbury, Esq; Windsor Herold at Arms, is appointed by the Duke of Norfolk to be Norroy King at Arms, in the room of John Cheal, Esq; lately dead. Richard Clyde, Esq; is appinted Collector of the Customs for the Ports of Burlington and Scarborough, in the room of Roger Ellis, Esq; deceased. Capt. Wiseman, of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, succeeds Sir Charles Wiseman, Bart. in Title and Estate, and is now Sir William Wiseman. The Duke of Cumberland has appointed Mr. Longman, lately come out of Herefordshire, a Person seven Feet high, to be Messenger to his Royal Highness. The Rev. Mr. Carrol of Jesus College, and the Rev. Mr. Chance of Pembroke Hall, are presented to the Degree of Doctors in Divinity. And the above Dr. Carrol is elected Register of that University, in the room of Dr. Taylor, who has resign'd. His Grace the Duke of Dorset has appointed the Rev. Mr. Sandys to be Chaplain to his Grace in his Lieutenancy in Ireland. Sir John Cust, Bart. and Daniel Boone, Esq; are appointed Clerks of the Green Cloth to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Deaths. At his House at Hampton, Nathaniel Primart, Esq; By the Arrival of the Merchant Ship, the Roman Emperor, from Zant and Venice, we have an Account of the Death of Richard Wynn, Esq; who died at Venice the latter End of March last, of the Gout in his Stomach; he was possessed of a large Estate, and a beautiful Mansion-House at Bedwell Park, in the County of Hertford. At Islington, Mrs. Glover, a Widow Gentlewoman, who has left considerable Legacies to several Persons, particularly 5000 l. to Mr. Glover, who lately was Canditate for Chamberlain of this City. Greatly lamented, Capt. Giles, a Commander in the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards. At his Seat at Tooley-Hall, in Leicestershire, Sir Thomas Boothby, Bart. And the Day after his Death died at his House in Upper Grosvenor-Street, Sir William Boothby, Bart. his Son. After a long Illness, at his House at Islington, John Gregory, Esq; formerly an eminent Silkman in Bishopsgate-Street. After many Years Illness, Adam Soresby, Esq; of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, who married the only Daughter of Sir Fisher Tench, Bart. of Low-Layton in Essex. John Gregory, Esq; formerly a Silkman in Bishopsgate-Street. The Hon. John Culleton, Esq; one of the Members of his Majesty's Council at South Carolina. At his House in Dartmouth-street, Westminster. Mr. Samuel Crewe, one of his Majesty's Messengers; and also Master of the Vote-Office, belonging to the Hon. House of Commons. Mr. Fowler, Gentleman Goaler of his Majesty's Tower of London. After a few Days Illness, at Bologne in France. Sir William Gordon, Bart. of Park in Scotland. At his House at Greenwich, Capt. James Hargrave, who had been Commander in the Royal Navy ever since the Year 1701, and was at the taking of Gibraltar in the Chatham Man of War.

PRICES of Corn and other Goods at Bear-key.

Wheat	24 s. to 27 s.	od. per Quarter.
Barley	14 s. to 16 s.	6 d. per Quarter.
Rye	15 s. to 17 s.	o d. per Quarter.
Oats	12 s. to 13 s.	o d. per Quarter.
Brown Malt	17 s. to 20 s.	6 d. per Quarter.

Yesterday Bank Stock, 138. India Stock, 192 1 half South Sea Stock, 115. Old South Sea Annuities, 1st Sub. 104 1 half. Ditto 2d Sub. 102 3 4ths. Ditto New 1st Sub. 104 3 4ths. Ditto 2d Sub. 103 1 half. Bank Three and a Half per Cent Annuities 1746, and Lottery 1747, 104 1 half. Ditto 2d Sub. 103 1 4th. Ditto 1747, 1748, 1749. 103 1 half. Ditto 2d Sub. 102 1 4th. Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726 a 1750, 101. Three per Cent. India Annuities. 100 a 1 8th. Ditto 3 1 half per Cent. ditto 102 1 4th. Three per Cent Subscription, 1751, 99 1 8th. a 1 4th. New India Bonds, 5 l. 3 s. Bank Circulation 3 l. 15 s. Lottery Tickets, 1751, 11 l. 14 s. 6 d. a 15 s. a 14 s. a 14 s. 6 d.

Bankrupts. Peter Doruillier, late of Rathbone Place, Soho, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant. William Connop, now or late of the Borough, Tobacconst. Henry Baston, late of Taunton-Deane, Inholder, Dealer and Chapman. John Tuke, of the City of York, Dealer and Chapman. David Henbury, late of Frodsham in the County of Chester, Cheesefactor. Philip Forelle, otherwise Farelle, otherwise Ferrill, of Westminster, Haberdasher and Chapman. John Golding, of Southwold,

Southwold, Suffolk, Draper and Taylor. Francis Sayers, of Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, Grocer, and Dealer in Spirituous Liquors.

To my COURTEOUS READERS.

AS this MAGAZINE will be regularly publiſhed once a Fortnight, at the End of the Year, the Cuſtomer will have *Twenty-Six Numbers*; which, together with a *Supplement*, will make one handſome compleat Volume, and coſt them no more than *Four Shillings and Sixe pence* for the whole Year; and certainly is the Beſt, as well as the Cheapeſt, both for Quantity and Quality, that ever was, or, I believe, ever will be publiſhed of the Kind. This valuable Work will be of ſuch univerſal Uſe, that no Family will be without it, when the Value of it is once known. It will be a moſt agreeable Amuſement, either in the Parlour, the Shop, or the Compting-houſe, and a delightful Companion in Retirement.

All, therefore that remains, is, to Requeſt my Readers to give my MAGAZINE a ſerious Peruſal; and, upon the Whole, give their impartial Judgment of its Merit. And, if it ſhould happen to meet with their Approbation, that they will be ſo generous as to recommend it to their Neighbours, Friends and Acquaintance in the ſame Light they view it themſelves. I am obliged to requeſt this laſt Favour, in Order to get it made known in the World, as ſeveral of the publick News Papers, printed in *London*, have refus'd to advertiſe it, the Reaſon of which may be eaſily ſeen into.-----The Publick may be aſſured, that no Coſt or Expence, no Diligence or Attention ſhall be wanting in the Execution of this MAGAZINE; and I ſhall think myſelf greatly obliged, if, when they have read it, they would recommend it to the Peruſal of their Neighbours.

JASPER GOODWILL.

THOMAS TROUGHTON, of Golden-Lane, in the Pariſh of St. Luke's, in Middleſex, Plaiſterer, maketh Oath and ſaith, that in October 1745, he, this Deponent, ſhipped himſelf on Board the Inſpector Privateer, Capt. Richard Veale, Commander; and was Ship-wreck'd on the Coaſt of Barbary, the 4th of January 1745-6, and was there detained Priſoner, with upwards of eighty other Chriſtian Slaves, until the 8th of December 1750, at which Time, he, this Deponent, with the Remainder of the Slaves, was releaſed by William Latton, Eſq; his Majeſty's Conſul-General to the Emperor of Morocco, and arrived at Portſmouth the 22d of March 1751, on Board his Majeſty's Ship the Blandford. And this Deponent ſaith, that he has given to ROBERT WALKER, Printer, in the Little Old Bailey, a juſt and true Account of all the Harſhips and grievous Sufferings, which he, this Deponent, and the reſt of the Chriſtian Slaves, underwent during the whole Time of their Slavery. And likewiſe an Account of the Inhabitants, and a Deſcription of the Country, and the Method they make Uſe of in puniſhing the Chriſtian Slaves. And, laſtly, this Deponent upon his Oath, ſaith, that he has not given this Account, or any Thing relating there to to any Perſon or Perſons, ſave and except the ſaid ROBERT WALKER; neither will he, this Deponent, give this Account to any other Perſon whatſoever to be printed.

THOMAS TROUGHTON.

Sworn before me this 2nd of April, 1751, at Juſtice-Hall in the Old Bailey. F. COKAYNE, Mayor.

Witneſs T. Edwards, John Sinklar.

To the PUBLICK.

THE above Work will be printed in a neat Pocket Volume, and compriz'd in Eight Numbers, (ſtitched in blue Covers) at Three-pence each; the fifth of which was publiſhed on Monday laſt, and a Number will be regularly continued to be publiſhed every Monday till the Whole is compleated.

The Work will be adorned with Copper-Plate Cuts, curiouſly engraved from Deſigns drawn on the Spot, repreſenting the ſeveral Methods practiſed on the Chriſtian Slaves during their Slavery.

Printed for, and ſold by R. Walker, in the Little Old Bailey; and all Perſons who intend to purchaſe the ſame are deſired to give Notice to the ſaid Mr. Walker, and they may be aſſured of being regularly ſerved with the Numbers as they are publiſhed, either at their own Houſes, or where they ſhall appoint. It may be had alſo of the Perſon who ſerves this Magazine; and of all Venders of News-papers. *Of whom may be had the former Numbers to compleat Sets.*

WE whoſe Names are here underwritten, Part of the Crew of the Inſpector Privateer, of London, Capt. Veale, Commander, who were ſhipwreck'd in Tangier Bay, on the Barbary Coaſt, on the 4th of January, 1745-6, and afterwards became Slaves to the Moors, under Muley Abdallah, Emperor of Fez and Morrocco, till we were happily ranſom'd by his preſent Majeſty King George in December laſt; having peruſ'd and examined the Manuſcript Copy of the Account of our unparallel'd and almoſt incredible Diſtreſſes and Sufferings, during near Five Years Captivity, deliver'd to R. Walker, Printer, in the Little Old-Bailey, by THOMAS TROUGHTON, and other Accounts deliver'd by many of us, do unanimouſly approve of the ſame, and do aver, that all the ſurpriſing Incidents therein related are real Facts, without any Exagerations to render our Caſes more deplorable than they really were: And we do farther certify, that ſuch Drafts drawn by James Macdonald, a Limner by Profeſſion, and one of our Brother Slaves, deſigned for the Embelliſhment of the above intended Narrative, and which are now deliver'd to the ſaid R. Walker, in order to be engrav'd on Copper-Plates, are juſt Repreſentations of the Perſons and Places, and other Occurences therein delineated, as witneſs our Hands this 7th of May, 1751:

Ozburn Noble, Carpenter,	Charles Porcas,
Thomas Troughton,	John Gifford,
John Haynes,	Timothy Le Beau,
Arthur ‡ Price's Mark,	Alexander Scott,
Thomas ‡ Hughes's Mark,	Thomas Searl,
James Macdonald,	Peter Bouhier,
Mugford Dampier,	Thomas James,
Thomas ‡ Lawſon's Mark,	John Cannon,
Chriſtopher Graham,	William Scotney,
Thomas Bell,	Samuel Morris.

N.B. NUMBER XVII. of the Second Volume of this uſeful and entertaining Work, will be publiſhed on *Saturday* the 29th of June, 1751, continued regularly every other *Saturday*; and may be had of any of the Perſons who ſerve News-Papers, or Subſcription Books: *Of whom alſo may be had any of the Numbers of the First Volume to compleat Sets*; and the Whole compleat at 5s. 6d. neatly bound.